

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 20, 1864.

NO. 334.

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
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**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**  
The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
[April 7, 1862-1f.]

**WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.  
May 18th, 1863-1f.

**J. W. FINNELL.**  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-1f.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1867-1f.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

**SPEED & BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.  
[Jan. 17, '62-1y]

**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-1f.

**BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

**FRANKFORT, KY.**  
All operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

**Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.**

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FRIEIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted).  
S. M. T. GILL, Supt.  
Monday, March 28, 1864-1f.

**H. SAMUEL,**  
**CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,**  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to  
**H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.**  
Feb. 8, 1860.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

**Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.**

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

**Executive Department.**

**GOVERNOR.**  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

**SECRETARY'S OFFICE.**  
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.  
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**  
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.  
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.  
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.  
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

**TREASURER'S OFFICE.**  
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.  
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

**LAND OFFICE.**  
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.  
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.  
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

**SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**  
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.  
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

**BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**  
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.  
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.  
Wm. C. McNary, Middlesburg, Ky.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**  
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC PRINTER.**  
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC BINDER.**  
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

**LIBRARIAN.**  
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

**Military Department.**

**ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.  
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Thos. T. Telford, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.  
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

**QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.  
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.  
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

**Judicial Department.**

**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
Alvin Durall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.  
Joabua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.  
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.  
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.  
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.  
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

**JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.**  
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.  
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.  
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.  
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.  
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.  
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.  
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.  
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.  
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.  
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.  
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

**CHANCELLORS.**  
7th Dist.—Henry Pindle, Louisville.  
Hurry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

**COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.**  
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.  
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.  
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.  
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.  
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.  
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barkville.  
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.  
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.  
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.  
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.  
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Barkville.

**NEW ENGLAND**  
**Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y**  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

**GEORGE W. GWIN, Agent.**  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-1y.

**NOTICE.**

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.

May 18, 1864—tw3w—322.

## NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Trigg county, Ky., on the 18th ultimo, as a runaway, a certain negro man, (slave), calling himself GEORGE; copper color, about thirty-five years old; about 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Said boy says he belongs to one Wm. Randolph, of Henry county, Tennessee. If not claimed by his owner in due time, he will be disposed of according to law.

**JOHN CAMERON,**  
Jailer of Trigg County, Ky.  
June 1, 1864—wlm—

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, Ky., on the 17th of May, 1864, a negro boy belonging to Levi Reynolds. The boy's name is WILLIS, he is of a dark copper color, 19 years old, weighs 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

**WM. BOWMAN, Jailer Garrard Co.**  
May 20, 1864—lntw—323.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th day of April 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, and 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutcher, of Boyle county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

**W. H. LUSBY, J. P. C.**  
May 9, 1864—wlm.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**ONE PASSENGER TRAIN**  
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.  
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

**LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE:**  
Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 5:00 P. M. Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:40 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
Nov. 30, 1863-1f. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**DR. JOHN BULL'S**  
**COMPOUND**  
**CEDRON BITTERS.**

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian braves defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

White Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long been learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

**CEDRON BITTERS**  
one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DEBILITY OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; AND IN FEVER AND AGUE.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

By Druggists and Grocers generally.  
Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.  
Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

## WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-1f.

**Proclamation of the Governor.**  
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
\$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail:

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGEMAN, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary, JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Alexander Burk, and One Hundred and Fifty dollars each, for Ab. Bridgeman, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200), for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
March 21, 1864—wlm3m.

**GRAY & SAFFELL,**  
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

**DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.**

We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers in pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.  
**GRAY & SAFFELL.**

**CARPETS.**  
Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-1f. **GRAY & SAFFELL.**

**NEW GROCERY STORE.**  
THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

**Small Profits, for Cash.**  
No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold for cash, and on delivery.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.

**R. P. PEPPER.**  
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
ANDERSON COUNTY, April 5, 1864.

I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

**LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C.**  
May 17, 1864—wlm-1867.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

**After Guerrillas.**

Gen. ROUSSEAU, commanding at Nashville, has issued an order in reference to guerrillas that we commend to the authorities in this State. The enforcement of such stringent orders will soon rid the State of marauding bands; especially, if the authorities will at once banish from the State all rebels and their sympathizing friends. Here is Gen. ROUSSEAU's order:

It is so common for guerrillas to commit murders and steal and destroy property within this district, in neighborhoods in which their friends and sympathizers reside, and by whom they are concealed, and, as it is believed, aided in the commission of these crimes, that extraordinary measures are indispensably necessary to protect the law-abiding and inoffensive citizens from pillage and murder.

It is, therefore, ordered, that in every instance in which guerrillas shall rob or murder a loyal citizen, an assessment will be made upon and collected from the rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood of the offense—in the case of robbery, of the amount taken; and in case of murder, of such an amount, for the use of the murdered man's family, as may be thought just and right.

And when a neighborhood shall become notorious for such robberies and murders, the rebel sympathizers therein, whose friends and relatives commit these crimes, will be sent South beyond the Federal lines, to remain during the war. This order will be rigidly and promptly enforced. To that end all thetas, robberies and murders will be as once reported to these Headquarters, by the military authorities of the district, with all the facts involved, whereupon the necessary orders will be issued from these Headquarters.

**The 19th Kentucky Infantry.**  
The following letter from Lieut. Colonel COWAN, to Col. LANDRAM will furnish news to the friends of that portion of the regiment who were taken prisoners:

CAMP FORD, NEAR TYLER, TEXAS, April 25, 1864.  
Col. W. J. Landram, Commanding 4th Division, 13th Army Corps.

We reached here on the 15th of this month, leaving Mansfield on the 9th. There are here 207 enlisted men of our regiment, and the following officers: Maj. Mann, Captains Cundiff, Whitehouse, Barnett, Forbie, Hamlin, Logan, and McKinney; Lieutenants Lester, Whitenack, Baker, Morgan, Cundiff, Hedges, and Wilson; Adj't. Geo. Rue, and myself. We are all in good health and doing the best we can to pass away the time. Lieut. Poulter is at Mansfield (fresh wound in thigh), and Lieut. Pinkston wounded in the knee, though I think not very severely. I am wounded in the left arm, shot through, but not striking the bone. My wound has done remarkably well, and will rapidly heal up without leaving any bad effect. I can say without hesitation that the regiment never did its whole duty more splendidly and heroically, and though it was our misfortune to be captured, we have no failure on our part to reflect upon.

Of course we would like you to do all you can to get us back into our lines. The authorities here do all they can for us. Col. Allen, formerly of the Military Institute, near Frankfort, is in command of this post, and his wife and himself are exceedingly kind. We have fine water in camp, and are in a healthy situation, I think.

We heard Gen. Ransom was wounded, and have felt a deep interest in his welfare. Convey to him our sincere regards, and tell him we often think and talk of him, and hope he is doing well. We hope you are well and got safely through the various engagements of the campaign. All wish you to write often, without waiting to hear from us, as we will not have the material or opportunity to write often. Give our kindest regards to the officers and men of the regiment left. Tell all to write to us. Please convey the news of our situation to our friends at home, as my letter might not reach them.

Very truly, your friend,  
**JOHN COWAN.**

**ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS IN REGARD TO MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.**—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of June 15.

Telegraphic communication has not yet been opened with Cynthia, for the want of an instrument to replace the one destroyed by the rebels, but it will be today. The wreck of cars being on the track three miles this side of the town, the cars have not commenced running yet, but it is expected a train will go out to-morrow morning.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864.

## UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.  
JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.  
First District—LUIGEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES ELLINGTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Information has been received that Bennett's gang of guerrillas entered Burkesville on the 15th June, and robbed the citizens of every thing the scoundrels fancied. Col. Weatherford, of the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry had evacuated the place, on the 10th June. He may send some of his boys to take care of the thieves, and if he does, there will be no prisoners reported.

Omitted Articles.  
In the confusion of putting to press the number for the 17th June, the annexed articles, were accidentally omitted to be transferred from the Weekly to the Tri-Weekly. All the hands in the office being on military duty Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and part of them still so, no paper could be issued on Monday, the 13th, and Wednesday the 15th.

The Rebel Invasion.  
In our paper of June 10, we gave such information as we had regarding the rebel raid into this State. Soon after the issue of the paper, news was received by the authorities that a rebel force was approaching Frankfort. Martial law was declared, and the enrolled militia ordered to arms. Later in the day, the entire arms-bearing force of the city and county was ordered out, and the Fort and approaches to the city prepared for resisting any assault that might be made.

About 6 o'clock, p. m., an assault was made upon the Fort, which was successfully repulsed. The number of the assailants is not known certainly; but we have the best evidence to believe the entire rebel force in the neighborhood of the Fort was not short of 150 to 200. They were stretched from the Georgetown pike across nearly to the river below town.

On Saturday morning, a force which we believe numbered some 250 to 300, appeared on the hills above South Frankfort; and demanded the surrender of the town and forces defending it. The demand was promptly refused; and until about 4 o'clock, p. m., the rebels were treated to shell, canister, musket and rifle balls; when they raised the siege. A party of fifty-six rebels went west; and the others in different directions. They were under command of M. T. PRYOR and BARR JENKINS.

The garrison was reinforced on Sunday evening, by the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

On a future occasion, we propose giving a more particular account of the siege and its repulse. For the present, we can not say more.—The employees in the office have been, with one or two exceptions, all in the service, and some are still detained in it.

The casualties in the defence of the State Capital, were: Maj. T. J. HUTCHINSON, shot in the face; private John Coleman right shoulder; Mr. John M. Todd, right thumb. One of the balls of the rebel sharpshooters passed through the coat-sleeve of Secretary Van Winkle; and another through the foot of a negro belonging to Dr. Phythian. Two of the First Kentucky Scouts were captured on Friday evening, and one wounded in a skirmish between the rebels and a reconnoitering party near Milan's station, Friday afternoon; and in the same skirmish two of the militia, and Capt. Cook, were taken prisoners; but afterwards released.

From Frankfort Commonwealth Extra, June 14. The Attack on the Capital, and its Defence.

After the raid upon the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, the track was promptly repaired, and the regular morning train arrived in this city from Louisville on Thursday. The papers and documents connected with the military department, together with a lot of ordnance stores, were started under guard on a special train to Louisville. As the train was approaching Pleasureville, it was ascertained that the track had again been torn up, and the train was soon attacked. The gentlemen having it in charge made a gallant defence, and a running fight was kept up about fifty minutes, the train returning and being intercepted step by step by obstructions placed on the track by the rebels. These obstructions were removed by the guard driving off the assailants, and the train returned in safety. On Friday a construction train was sent down the road, with an escort of cavalry and volunteer infantry, under command of Lt. Col. CRAIG, 7th Ky. Cavalry. The rebels were found posted in a stockade near Benson Bridge, when an assault was made, and after a brisk skirmish, the rebels were driven off, several of them being killed and wounded. Two of Colonel CRAIG's force were captured and one wounded. The train returned to town.

In the meantime Col. ED. KENYON had ordered out the militia, the Battalion consisting of three companies, Captains U. KENYON, H. J. GRAHAM and W. GRAHAM, Major T. J. HUTCHINSON, in charge. The citizens rallied to the defence, and the entire force was placed in the fort. Adjutant General BOYLE and Quartermaster General SUDARTH rallied a force and took charge of the arsenal; and

other force was placed at the wooden bridge, the roads strongly picketed, and the town prepared to resist attack. Col. Geo. W. MONROE, of the 22d Ky. Infantry, being at home on furlough, was directed by General LINDSEY to take the active command of the forces, the following persons acting on his staff: Captain J. M. MILLS, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Captain JOHN M. HEWITT, J. J. Lieutenants YODER BROWN and JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, Aide-de-Camp.

At 7 o'clock, on the evening of Friday, the rebel pickets appeared on the Lexington turnpike, and in half an hour the firing commenced. The guns of the Fort commenced shelling in that direction, and while this was going on the main part of the rebel force, about eighty in number, appeared in rear of the Fort and made an assault. Gen. LINDSEY, who was making his way into the fortifications, was hotly pursued and narrowly escaped capture. Two redoubts had been hastily constructed with cannon behind them, in rear of the Fort, but were not supported by sharpshooters. The artilleryists stood to their posts, but were finally compelled to retire and attempt to get inside the fortifications. The rebels still advanced, and as they approached the walls the force in the Fort opened a vigorous fire, and every man deported himself like a veteran. Capt. GORMAN and Sergeant JOHNSON, in charge of the guns commanding the rear, handled their artillery with fine effect, and gave the foe a good shower of grape and canister. The attack continued at intervals about 3 hours, and resulted in a complete and entire repulse of the rebels, who hastily retreated and burnt the barracks situated about a mile and a half out on the Oventon pike. During the night a force went out from the Fort and brought in the two cannon from the redoubts, which had been left in their places unmolested. The rebels had met with such a warm reception that they had not time even to spike them.

On Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, a flag of truce was seen approaching the bridge from the Louisville pike. It was received by Quarter Master ARMER, and W. A. GAINES of Gen. LINDSEY's staff, the bearers of the flag blindfolded and conducted to Colonel MONROE's Headquarters. The officer announced himself as Adjutant FREEMAN, of Colonel GILTYNER's 4th Kentucky Confederate Cavalry, Lt. Col. PRYOR in command, and made a verbal demand for an immediate and unconditional surrender of the town and forces. Colonel MONROE promptly refused, stating that a request of that character should be made in writing. The Adjutant then assumed an air of exceeding self consequence, and replied that "we are not in the habit of making requests of our enemies in arms, but we always demand of them a compliance with our wishes." Col. MONROE replied, "your demand shall not be complied with, and tell your Colonel I shall not surrender."

After the rebel officer was sent without the lines and reported the answer, the guns from the Fort opened with rapid and heavy shelling on the south side of the river, and giving Col. PRYOR to understand that Col. MONROE meant what he said. In the course of an hour and a half, another flag of truce approached the bridge, and being duly received, the following communication was borne to Col. MONROE, which was promptly answered:

HEAD-QUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES,  
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.,  
June 11, 1864.

To the Commandant U. S. Forces, Frankfort, Kentucky.  
SIR: As Commander of the Confederate forces on this side of the river, and under instructions from my superior, I demand the unconditional surrender of your forces, with this statement that all will be treated as prisoners of war, and private property respected. But, if a useless and stubborn resistance is made, we will not answer for the consequences in an assault.

I am, sir,  
Respectfully,  
M. T. PRYOR,  
Lt. Col. Com'dg. 4th Ky. Cav.

Col. Monroe's Response.  
HEAD-QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,  
FRANKFORT, KY.,  
June 11, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel PRYOR,  
Commanding 4th Ky. Confederate Cavalry,  
South Frankfort, Ky.  
SIR: Your note demanding the unconditional surrender of the forces under my command at this place has been received.

In reply, I will say, that I will not surrender.

I am, sir,  
Respectfully,  
GEO. W. MONROE,  
Col. 22d Ky. Regiment, Commanding.  
The rebel commander soon became satisfied, that Col. MONROE was not to be scared; and further evidence was furnished him of this fact, by the frequent visit of shells from the Fort. A party of their sharpshooters found their way from the pike towards the river bank, and sent frequent shots towards the force at the bridge; but the game was anything but a successful one, as the citizens returned the compliment readily, and Capt. HENRY BROWN gave them a salute of canister from the Arsenal. Finding their efforts baffled at every point, the rebels withdrew, on Saturday afternoon.

From persons who came into town from Louisville, by private conveyances, we learn that the effect of the shelling from the Fort was in many cases disastrous to the enemy. A gentleman who was captured in the affray on the railroad on Friday, and afterwards paroled, informs us, that the reason assigned by the rebels for abandoning the effort at taking Frankfort, was that "the fellows there would not scare worth a d—n"—they had tried it twice with flags of truce for surrender, but the d—n rascals were for fight; and not to be frightened."

Great praise is due to the citizens of the town and county, for this prompt and gal-

lant defence, and our noble leaders gave us, during the whole affair, a faithful example of strict and heroic performance of duty.—Gov. BRAMBLETT left his home and shouldered his carbine, staying day and night on the field—the very presence being a host of encouragement. Gen. LINDSEY the accomplished officer, was always on hand supervising his movements. Col. MONROE with characteristic energy, gave no room for tardiness, but kept every thing up to time, and Col. HANLAN was ready for the position of danger: Adj't. Gen. BOYLE had command of the Arsenal and defences in the town, and in connection with Gen. SUDARTH was ever vigilant at the post of duty. With such men to lead, citizens dared to follow, and well may feel a becoming pride that they succeeded so well.

The number in the Fort at the commencement of the assault did not exceed seventy-five men. The casualties were two wounded, Major T. J. HUTCHINSON, and JOHN COLEMAN, both being shot while assisting in manning the guns. The wounds are severe, but not mortal. Mr. JOHN M. TODD was wounded in the hand by a sharpshooter at the bridge.

Martial law having been declared, and a squad sent to impress citizens to do duty, a number from other counties were impressed, and feeling that the Capital of the State was and should be as dear to every citizen of the State as to the citizens of Franklin, cheerfully and faithfully exerted every effort to repel the attack, and assure the safety of the archives of the State, and millions of dollars worth of property belonging to the Commonwealth. Several of these strangers were citizens of other State as well as of this. The citizens of the town return their sincere thanks to the good loyal men of the county, who so kindly came to the rescue, especially to the noble men of Peaks Mill and Bald Knob precincts. The militia from Bridgeport started into town, but were cut off by the enemy. To them our gratitude is due for their good will.

We are far from drawing an invidious distinction, when we state that we think especial commendation is due Captain FLETCHER, Mr. BUFORD, Mr. GIBSON, Cadet BAYLESS, and Mr. SCHWITZER.

Eighteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry.  
At a meeting of the members of the Eighteenth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, held at their Camp, at Ringgold, Georgia, June 7, 1864,—twenty-four commissioned officers being present, (of twenty-eight belonging to the Regiment),—the following preamble and resolutions were read, and having been approved, and signed by the twenty-three commissioned officers, whose signatures are appended, of twenty-four present, were submitted to a vote of the Regiment, and were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We, members of the Eighteenth Regiment of Kentucky Veteran Infantry, deem it our duty, both as soldiers and citizens, to express our views upon the great questions of the day, with reference to the approaching Presidential Campaign; and whereas, men calling themselves our friends, have at our homes published to the world sentiments upon these questions which we can neither countenance nor suffer to pass unnoticed; therefore,—

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the policy and course of the present Administration; as evinced in its management of the present war, and its treatment of the difficult and embarrassing question of slavery.

Resolved, That we recognize, not only the duty, but the necessity, of a continuance of that policy, until every rebel in arms shall be subdued, and every foot of Federal territory shall be again subject to Federal authority.

Resolved, That in the coming contest for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, we recognize but two parties: one for, and one against the Union; and all compromisers between the two, by whatever name they may be called, as sympathizers with the enemies of the Republic.

Resolved, That, recognizing the fact, that the interests of our State, as connected with those of the nation, we will, in our respective counties, support, and, if allowed, will vote for the candidates for county offices at the coming August election, who may be nominated by the party pledged to sustain the present Administration.

Resolved, That we disown and repudiate all those who, having held office in the army, and having been discharged or resigned therefrom, now affiliate with those who seek to divide the loyal sentiment of our State, and thereby give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the present Chief Magistracy of the Nation, is our first choice for the next Presidency; but we will give our hearty support to the nominee of the Union Convention, now in session in the city of Baltimore, whoever he may be.

SIGNED,  
H. Kav. Milward, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding Regiment.  
J. W. Robbins, Major.  
J. Fithian, Surgeon.  
J. C. Elliott, Assistant Surgeon.  
L. D. Parker, Chaplain.  
John Moss, Regimental Quartermaster.  
J. W. Hamilton, Adjutant.  
J. M. Wilson, Captain Company A.  
H. F. Monroe, First Lieutenant Company A.

C. S. Williams, Captain Company B.  
Wm. McPherson, First Lieutenant Company B.  
Junius B. Brach, Second Lieutenant Company B.  
W. C. Reeder, Captain Company C.  
H. M. Bryson, First Lieutenant Company C.

James L. Dougherty, Captain Company D.  
Silas Howe, First Lieutenant Company D.  
Henry P. Ritchey, Second Lieutenant Company D.  
J. M. Poston, First Lieutenant Company F.

K. G. Carter, First Lieutenant Company G.  
John J. Hall, Captain Company H.  
J. C. Pritchard, First Lieutenant Company H.  
Joseph M. Shaw, First Lieutenant Company I.  
John B. Helmes, Captain Company K.

Rebel incendiaries are determined to destroy Natchez, Mississippi. Fires in that city appear to be the general rule for every day; their absence the exception.

## War News and Army Items.

A telegram from Washington, dated June 16, says, one of Grant's couriers who arrived here this morning from Bermuda Hundred with despatches for the Government, says when he left yesterday A. M., (Wednesday, the 15th,) fighting was going on in the vicinity of Petersburg. Cannonading and musketry firing could be distinctly heard at the landing. It began at early dawn. It was very heavy, and appeared to be momentarily increasing in severity. Grant's whole army was across the James river, several miles west of Bermuda Hundred. The whole of Smith's corps has arrived. Several thousand fresh reinforcements reached Bermuda, and more are coming up. The 5th corps had the advance. He thinks Petersburg before this is in our hands, as the rebels had but a comparatively small force there to defend it. Nothing has been heard from Sheridan.

The movement to James river was in three columns—Hancock at the right, nearest the Chickahominy, Burnside on the left, and Wright in the centre. Sheridan has gone off, with the Divisions of Gregg and Torbert, to find Hunter and pilot him in this direction. A telegram, dated June 16, from Fort Monroe says that on the morning of the 15th at 4 o'clock, the 18th corps, under General Smith, left City Point and marched for Petersburg. Gen. Kautz's cavalry attacked the intrenchments, and at 11 A. M., succeeded in carrying them and entered the city. They were supported by the advance guard of Smith. The remainder of the troops were at last accounts marching in the direction of Petersburg as last as they landed. An endless stream of transports and barges have been making their way up the James river to the new place of supplies.

Washington, June 17.—P. M.—The following General Dis.—The following despatches have been received by this department.

City Point, June 15, via Jamestown Island, June 15, 5:30 A. M.—Gen. Smith with 15,000 men attacked Petersburg this morning. Gen. Butler reports, from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting, and the troops and trains of the enemy were moving from Petersburg across the Appomattox, as if retreating. Hancock is not near enough to render Smith any aid. Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspicion of our crossing the James river. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hills.

City Point, June 15, 1:30 P. M.—Overland reports from Gen. Smith state that at 5 P. M., he had carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's house, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle-pits with great gallantry, but he had not yet arrived at the main line. He describes the rebel artillery as being heavy. He expected to attack the line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

City Point, 7 A. M., June 16, via Jamestown Island, 11:40 A. M.—At 7:20 P. M., yesterday, Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking thirteen cannon, several stands of colors, and between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners. The line is two miles from the city. Hancock came up and took a position on the left. At 3 A. M., to-day there was heavy firing in that direction. No report has been received yet.

Dorchester Landing, Va., 1 P. M., June 16.—After sending my despatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg, I went over the conquered lines with General Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, and more difficult to take than were those of Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. The hardest fighting has been done by the black troops. The forts they stormed were the worst of all. After the affair was over Gen. Smith went and thanked them, and told them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be excelled as soldiers, and hereafter he will send them to a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured six out of sixteen cannon, which they took from Beauregard's command. Some of the prisoners say they had just crossed the James river above Drury's bluff. I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Smith arrived. They seemed to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox. The town they cannot think of holding, as it lies directly under our guns. The weather is splendid.

City Point, June 16, 4 P. M.—Gen. Butler reports from Bermuda Hundred that the enemy have abandoned the works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing the railroad up between Petersburg and Richmond.

The following despatch does not designate the hour, but is supposed to be later than the preceding ones:

Jamestown, Va.—I came down from the pontoon above Fort Powhatan with despatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left, Capt. Pitkin reports to me that Petersburg was in our hands."

No despatches of a date have been received from Gen. Sheridan, but the Richmond Whig of the 15th has despatches from Lee stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners, and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

From Gen. Sherman, a despatch, dated last night, has been received. It only states relative to the positions of the forces. No serious engagement has yet occurred.

E. M. STANTON.

## Commutation for Drafted Slaves.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1864.

"Has the owner of a drafted slave, in a loyal State, the right to exonerate him from liability under the draft by procuring a substitute, or by payment of \$300?"

Opinion.—It is the right of any drafted man to furnish an acceptable substitute, or to obtain qualified exemption from service by payment of commutation. No one can lawfully prevent a drafted man from entering the military service of the United States by procuring a substitute, or by paying commutation for him, without his authority or against his consent.

If a slave be drafted who desires to serve, it is not the right of his master, by procuring a substitute or paying commutation, to withhold his slave from the army, and thereby to deprive the country of a soldier and the slave of that freedom to which he is entitled by act of Congress.

But if the drafted slave himself prefers to avoid the military service, and to remain in slavery, it is his personal privilege to secure qualified exemption from the draft by payment of \$300, or procurement of a substitute who shall be acceptable, according to the regulations of this department.

WILLIAM WHITING,  
Solicitor of the War Department.  
Brigadier General James E. Fry, Provost Marshal General.

## Two Opinions in one Issue.

An exchange copies from the Atlanta (Georgia) of a late date the subjoined paragraphs, which appear to differ very much. Speaking of the plans of Joe Johnston and the prospects for a rebel victory, the Editor says:

"We look on the arrangement as perfect and masterly as the mind of a great master of war can make it. We are certain, too, that the defence and necessary strategy will foil the plans of the enemy and ruin his foe. His legions are now disorganized and his thought an angle on his track and tearing his communications in the fear. His strength dwindles daily, eventually his broken cohorts will be driven back covering before the steady advance of our brave and invincible veterans."

In another column, after perhaps a nap or maturer deliberation, the same writer, in appealing to the Georgians to rally to the Confederate standard, thus pictures the situation:

"Yes, Gen. Johnston is falling back! Yes, the enemy, the Yankees, are thundering at our gates. Don't you hear them? Why, even whilst I write, the reverberations of their knocks are shaking the ground. Their cannon shots are echoing amongst the hills to the Northward; their shells are screaming through the air. See the baleful fire they are lighting up in the North of Georgia; the lurid flames light the way in their victorious march to the very heart of the South. Don't you hear their shouts? Their yells, exultant and full of the vindictive fire and pride of successful soldiers? There! your home is on fire, and the shots and leaden hail and the thunderbolts of hideous war are crashing about your desolate and abandoned hearthstones. Your wives and children have fallen into the hands of a ruthless and savage foe. Volumes of smoke slowly rise to heaven, and do you see it slowly? There is only a pile of ashes where once stood your home."

Laws of 1863-1864.  
A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

### Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864—328—ts.

### Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

## NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,  
WOODFORD COUNTY COURT,  
May Term, 1864.

R. F. JOHNSON, in his own right and as administrator of Sarah Johnson, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnson, mother of said Sarah Johnson, dec'd.

William Brightwell, and Mary Brightwell, his wife, and Tandy Johnson, Defendants.

This day came the plaintiffs, and filed their petition, praying for the appointment of commissioners to make division and partition of the estate and personal assets of the estate of Sarah Johnson, dec'd; and it appearing that TANDY JOHNSON, one of the heirs and distributees, is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is ordered, by the court, that a copy of this Order, notifying said TANDY JOHNSON of said application, be published for at least three weeks in the weekly number of the newspaper called the "Commonwealth," printed at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky; and that a copy of said publication, with the proper return thereon, be filed in this cause.

W. TURNER, Esq., is hereby appointed attorney to defend for the said TANDY JOHNSON.

A copy attested:

DAVID P. ROBB,

Clerk Woodford County Court.

TROES. N. LINDSEY, plaintiff's attorney.

Woodford Co., Ky., June 7, 1864—329—1640.

## COUGH NO MORE!

TRY  
STRICKLAND'S  
MELLIFLOUS  
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 25, 1864—w&wly-325.

## SCOTT COUNTY FARM!

### FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22d, 1864, the farm where Elizabeth Jenkins, dec'd., resided at the time of her death, containing

207 Acres,  
3 Roads and 7 Poles. Said farm is situated immediately on the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, half way between Georgetown and Frankfort; all well set in clover and blue grass, and in good repair, with a good frame dwelling house and all other buildings conveniently arranged, and is convenient to several churches and mills. It is abundantly supplied with timber and water, and is in every respect a desirable farm. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the land. I will take pleasure in showing it.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest until due. The notes for the deferred payments to be made negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Farmers' Bank at Georgetown, Ky.

Possession given of all the land, except such as will be described upon day of sale. Title indisputable.

Sale to take place on the premises between 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M.

S. T. TWYMAN, Ex'r.

of Elizabeth Jenkins, dec'd.

L. B. OFFUTT, Auctioneer.

Frankfort Commonwealth copy weekly till day of sale, and charge this office.—Obs. & Rep.

June 7, 1864—tda.

# THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS.—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00  
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves?

Address: A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

# Diarrhoea AND FLUX!

## STRICKLAND'S

## ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Corning, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.

## SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1864—w&wly-325.

## J. W. HEETER

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

## Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

324 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,  
(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864—32m.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of







## MISCELLANY.

### Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!

John Morgan's foot is on thy shore,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!  
His hand is on thy stable door,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!  
You'll see your good gray mare no more;  
He'll ride her till her back is sore,  
And leave her at some stranger's door,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!

For feeding John you're paying dear,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!  
His very name now makes you fear,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!  
In every valley far and near,  
He's gobbled every horse and steer;  
You'll rue his raids for many a year,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!

Yet you have many a traitorous fool,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!  
Who still will be the rebels' tool,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!  
They'll learn to yield to Abraham's rule,  
In none but Johnny's ost school,  
At cost of every animal,  
Kentucky! Oh, Kentucky!

### After Ten Years.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"Choose now betwixt us, Margaret!"

There was no invitation in the voice which made this ultimatum to the young girl who stood before the speaker in a tumult of fear, and doubt, and conflicting feeling, which drove the color from her cheeks, and sent a cold shudder over her, as she listened to the words which in one way or another must shape all her future. And there, too, sat this girl's father—a tall, heavy built, somewhat elderly man, his hair thickly sand with gray, under which were a pair of dark, shrewd eyes, and a stern, resolute face, whose oldest and hardest expression had concentrated itself just now about the mouth. His sharp, defiant lines told, as no words could, that argument or prayer would be of no avail—that the decision, whatever it was, was irrevocable. Margaret Phillips did glance up once, with a swift impulse of appeal to her father, with a sudden purpose to reach some spring of pity or tenderness in his soul, but the sight of that hard, iron mouth drove back the words which would have sobbed themselves out. It was of no use, she felt and knew.

She, Margaret, was her father's oldest daughter, just beyond her twenty-second birthday. She had no brothers, and her two sisters were still school-girls in their early teens. Margaret had been in some sense her father's favorite; although he was a stern, undemonstrative man, who never articulated any tenderness that he might feel for his daughters by any fondness of tone or caress. Still he could not be called a hard parent in the literal sense of that adjective. He would have indignantly and sincerely repelled it, for Richard Phillips made for his motherless girls a luxurious home, and it was the man's honest intention to surround them with every comfort and care which his ample means afforded. For he was at the head of a prosperous commercial house; a man of unblemished business integrity, respected by all men; but having the name among his clerks and employees of a severe and exacting master.

This was his character now—it had been through life. He loved justice, meant to observe it rigorously in his dealings with all men, but it was that hard and narrow kind into which pity seldom or never entered. His wife had, in some degree, modified by her influence the dominant, inflexible character of her husband; for, in his way, he loved her. But it was now more than ten years since she died, and the gentle, delicate fragile woman had never acquired that subtle, but permanent ascendancy over her husband which could alone have changed the strong currents of his character.

Margaret Phillips was a daughter that any father might justly have been proud of. She had her mother's face, with its rare and delicate outlines, and soft glow of bloom; she had in a great degree her mother's nature, generous, impulsive, tender, of somewhat stronger, sturdier texture, however, which she inherited from her father. He had spared no pains nor money in her mental and social cultivation; and, although he never expressed the feeling, he was certainly prouder of his eldest daughter than of anything in the world.

Mr. Phillips's head bookkeeper had enjoyed, for several years, the confidence of the senior partner, and he was not easily deceived in his estimates concerning men. The young man had been admitted to the elder's house on terms of social equality, and thrown frequently into the society of Margaret.

Stephen Keith was a general favorite, especially with women. He had all those graces of person, that swift penetration of character, that facile adaptation, and that mastery of words, which is sure to please the fancy of a young, susceptible and cultivated woman.

Margaret Phillips was all this, and Stephen Keith availed himself of every opportunity, which his relations with her father afforded him, of strengthening the impression which he had made enough to perceive that he had already made on the young girl. He was ambitious too, and the thought of her father's wealth was the great impelling motive of the young man's purpose to win the heart of Margaret Phillips. For Stephen Keith had neither sound principle, nor true manliness of character. All his gifts were of that superficial sort, which may have no root in a sound, healthful character—gifts of shrewdness, of rapid perception and adaptation.

Mr. Phillips could not, of course, be so readily blinded as his daughter, and some suspicions at last took possession of his mind concerning the real character of his clerk. Investigation only proved them well founded. He satisfied himself—the man's stern sense of justice required that he should do that—of the young bookkeeper's total disregard of the truth, and of his dissipated habits, and his unexpected dismissal from his place fell like a thunderbolt upon Stephen Keith.

Margaret's father had no suspicion that his wily clerk had ingratiated himself into the affections of his daughter, until the truth betrayed itself in Margaret's agitation when her father informed her of the dismissal of his bookkeeper. Mr. Phillips was surprised, shocked, indignant. Whatever paternal feeling was aroused in him at this discovery, it manifested itself in its most repellent form. He commanded Margaret never to see, or so much as to think of "that miserable vagabond" again.

Neither of these things was in Margaret's power. Stephen Keith managed to see her the very next day at the house of a mutual acquaintance, and pleaded his cause there, with all the eloquence of which he was master; and that was not a little; and he soon succeeded in convincing Margaret that he was the victim of her father's cruel prejudices and injustice.

A month had transpired since that time, during which the young people had had frequent surreptitious meetings and correspondence. The young man understood and appealed most skillfully to all that was finest and most generous in the nature of the young girl; and Margaret Phillips was at last persuaded into promising her hand to Stephen Keith. The young girl was not used to deception. Her high, sensitive nature scorned it as mean and unworthy. She could not live under her father's roof with that secret weighing down her heart and conscience, and one night, without even disclosing her intention to her betrothed, she rallied all her courage and told him of her engagement. Mr. Phillips was astounded, really shocked so deeply that for the moment this feeling gained the mastery of his anger. He said little that evening to Margaret, and dismissed the girl in great fear and perplexity as to the effect her communication had had on her parent; but the next morning she was left in no doubt on the subject.

During the night Mr. Phillips's indignation had had time to kindle itself, as he revolved the matter over in his mind. He had little fear now of Margaret's persistent disobedience. The fact that she had discovered it to him, was sufficient proof in his mind of her repentance. So, the inexorable man presented his ultimatum to his daughter.—And Margaret Phillips went up to her room, and her soul rebelled against her father as it had never done before. If there had been any mother now to come with her tender voice and her loving counsels betwixt the father and daughter, it might all have been different; but there was none. It was natural that the young girl, driven to desperation by her parent, should turn to him for whose sake she would have sacrificed everything but her sense of right.

Stephen Keith was not long in learning the true state of things. Some desire of revenge on his former master, certainly stimulated his purpose to make Margaret Phillips his wife. Her father could not have aided the young man's suit in any other way half so efficiently as he had done by his unkindness. So Stephen Keith proposed to Margaret to marry him surreptitiously. He had never dared do this before, and he fortified his appeal with so many specious arguments,—he painted with all bright colors of speech so fair and beautiful a picture of their lives together, when he could shelter her from all fear or harm in the warmth of his heart, by the might of his love; and life away from him looked so bleak and dreary, with no sympathy or tenderness, that Margaret gave her assent—half under her breath—torn by conflicting feelings; and the wrong and the sin lay at the threshold of the cold, stern pride of her father, Richard Phillips.

Stephen Keith did not give her long to wait. There are always rash and impulsive friends to lend their influence to a step like this. Margaret had two of these; and the elopement was easily arranged. She packed her trunk next day, and once her heart failed her. The old, sweet memories of childhood—all the tender ties and blessed influences of home, came over her soul. She bowed down her head and wept; and sitting there by her open trunk, an impulse seized her to relinquish her flight, to wait patiently for years to change her inflexible father. But years look long, and patience is hard to the warm, fervid heart of youth; and then there rose in the path of the girl's doubts and perplexities the cold, hard voice of her father, "Choose now betwixt us, Margaret!" If he had stood there at the moment and reached out his arms and said to her softly, "Come back to me, my daughter," not all her love for Stephen Keith could have drawn Margaret Phillips from her father's door. But her fair face settled down into a white, deadly resolve now. "I have chosen," muttered the young girl; and that night she went out from her home and became the wife of Stephen Keith.

Great was the surprise and wrath of Mr. Phillips on learning this. He had not entertained the remotest suspicion that his daughter would dare thus defy his authority. If he had, he would probably have acted somewhat differently. But his inflexible pride would not permit him to admit this to himself for one moment. I believe, however, the feeling lay unrecognized under all his exasperation, and stung and gnawed him sometimes. But he was relentless. He would not see his daughter or her husband. He forbade the names of either to be so much as spoken in his presence, and, to all outward observation, Margaret, the eldest and fairest of the daughters of Richard Phillips, was to him as though she had never been.

Ten years had passed. They had made great havoc in the household of Mr. Phillips. One of his daughters had died. The other, the heiress of all the wealth which he had given the prime of his years and the might of his will to amass, was a confirmed invalid now. She inherited her mother's gentleness without her strength of character. The years had sanded over Mr. Phillips's hair as fresh. The large, stately home, with its great, silent rooms, was in some sense like its owners there, too. The old man carried with him, as the years gathered heavier about him, some sense of loss and pain and dreariness. His money was a burden and perplexity to him, and he felt that his life was in any true sense a failure. Of Margaret, his daughter, he had not heard for years. She had married a villain, he knew that well enough, but she had chosen her own lot and must take the consequences.

Still, he did not say this to himself so often as he used to. There were times when the rich, lonely old man had felt the fierce sting of a remorse he crushed down steadily in his soul, for he remembered that morning with his motherless daughter. He would not acknowledge it to himself—he would sternly have denied and defied it if another had said it to his face; but he knew in his innermost heart that his own harshness had driven his daughter to that rash marriage. Margaret Phillips had sowed the whirlwind. In less than a year after her marriage, she discovered the true moral lineaments of the man for whose sake she had sacrificed home and family and fortune. When Stephen Keith found of a certainty that his wife's father would persist in his displeasure, and that he could count on neither favor nor fortune from the rich man whose hand he had wedded, then did he meanly and cowardly weak his wrath on the helpless girl woman whom he had sworn to protect and cherish.

Poor Margaret! She clung to him through misfortune and poverty—clung to him after his persistent unkindness and cruelty had robbed her of both tenderness and respect for her husband. She followed him West, where Stephen Keith went in hopes of obtaining employment; and he did so, but he was indolent, prodigal, luxurious in his tastes, and squandered his salary. Two children—a boy and a girl—were born to them, and the delicate, luxuriously-reared and finely-cultivated woman had a long road of hardship, and privation, and bitter trial to walk during those six years of her residence in Wisconsin.

At the end of this time her husband sickened and died. In his last hours he showed

what he seldom or never had in his life, some sense of Margaret's long endurance and forbearance, and some compunctions of conscience for the wrong which he had done her. There were few pleasant ties or associations in her new home, and Margaret Keith resolved that her husband's death to return East with her two children. She managed to accomplish this, rented a solitary chamber in the city, and obtained copying from several law offices, and so kept her and her children from starvation.

Mr. Phillips was somewhat late that winter's morning, on his way to his warehouse. As he was crossing the street, a quick cry of warning from some passer-by arrested his attention, and looking up he saw a frightened horse, which had broken loose from some carriage, rushing with terrible speed down the street. A moment longer and he would have been on Mr. Phillips, but with a spring so sudden that his hat fell from his head, Mr. Phillips just gained the sidewalk before the frightened animal swept by.

"It was a narrow escape, sir," said a gentleman who had seen the whole, and he grasped the old man's arm, for he was white with fright and exertion.

"Yes, sir, the narrowest I ever had. One moment more and I should have been crushed under the animal's hoofs. I have lost my hat!"

"Here it is, sir; it rolled in the gutter, and I picked it up."

The sweet childish voice carried itself tidily along the words; the small, sweet face, with its bright large eyes and its mouth like the deepest tint of some rare sea-shell, looked out from a little plaid hood, very much worn and very neatly patched, as was the short cloak which the little girl wore as she gave the hat into Mr. Phillips's hand.

"Thank you, little girl," struck with the pretty childish face. "I must give you something for this," and slipping his hand into his pocket, Mr. Phillips drew out a silver dollar. The little fingers in which he placed it were almost too small to hold it.

"Oh! what will mamma and Dicky say?" murmured the child; and her whole face was aglow with amazement and delight. "Send me to you are a small girl to be out alone in such a crowded street," said Mr. Phillips, in a tone that was not usual for him.

"Yes, sir, I am, but Dicky has a cold, and mamma must get her writing done before night; so there was nobody but me to carry back the papers," lisped the small mouth.

The old gentleman still retained the child's hand. Somehow the soft warm touch of the little fingers felt very pleasant, as the girl trotted along by his side. Suddenly she looked up in his face, and her expression concentrated into one of wonder, perplexity, astonishment.

"Well, what is it, my child?" said the gentleman, answering the little girl's look with a smile.

"Aren't you grandpa?"

"What makes you think I am grandpa?" he said, interested and amused.

"Because you look so much like the picture in the green velvet case mamma's got at home, and shows to Dicky and me sometimes, and says it's grandpa."

"What is your mother's—what is your name, child?" and a sudden doubt and amazement took possession of the soul of Richard Phillips. He seemed to know the little face, whose bright blue eyes looked up at him like another pair which long years ago he had laid under the sweet-smelling grasses.

"My mother's name is Margaret Keith, and I am little Maggie, and Dicky is named after grandpa, that we never saw, and papa was buried away out on the prairie, ever so long ago," relating faithfully, as out of a book, these prominent facts of family history.

Richard Phillips knew it all now. This was Margaret's child. That little picture in the green velvet case was his own! He remembered that she had solicited it of him for a birthday present, and how it pleased him at the time, although his daughter never suspected it. She had kept the picture all these years—poor Margaret. He had reached his warehouse. Mr. Phillips led the little wondering girl up the steps, over the threshold. They were all alone in the room now. He took her in his arms. The long repressed river of his tenderness rose and overflowed its banks. "Child, I am your grandfather," said Richard Phillips, and his tears fell on the fine brown hair.

"Mamma said you were angry with her—that you would not love us nor come to see us," said the child; "but it don't seem like you are. Won't you come? Though it's a long way, I can show you."

"Yes, you shall show me," answered Richard Phillips.

The old man and the little girl had mounted the steep staircase at last, and reached the door of the back chamber in the narrow entry. The child burst this open, panting out eagerly her great secret—"Mamma, here's grandpa; he's come to see us."

The scanty furniture told its own story of poverty. Before a round stand drawn up close to the small grate fire, a woman was bending diligently over her writing—a woman with a pale, sad face, still young and remarkably interesting, though the brightness and glow had faded from it. A boy with darker hair and eyes than Maggie's, and a couple of birthdays more, sat shivering in an old easy chair by the fire, which only mollified the air in its close vicinity; and this boy was Richard, christened for his grandfather. The lady looked up in startled blank amazement at her child's cry. She saw the old man standing there. He reached out his arms—"Margaret, I am your father!" he said.

With a cry—oh, she did not know what joy and sorrow—what pain and yearning—what a history of those long years concentrated themselves in that cry—"My father! my father!" Margaret Keith sprang forward and was gathered up to his heart.

After this, each had a story to tell—a story that took hours to relate, for it was the history of the long ten years that had sanded the hair of Richard Phillips, and saddened the face of the sweet pale woman by his side.

"I was wrong, father," she said. "I lived to repent bitterly my haste and folly. I lived to learn, too, that you were right in your estimate of Stephen's character, although saying this, I must bear witness against the father of my children."

"No, Margaret, you shall not blame yourself," said Richard Phillips. "I did the wrong. It was my strong pride and stubborn will which drove you away from me. But come back, my child. Your lonely sister wants you; the silent old house wants you back—wants you and the children, to make them warm and bright again, with little faces and laughing voices. And your father wants you back, Margaret, to cheer his old age and smooth his gray hairs some times, and gladden his heart always."

And that night, "after ten years," Margaret Keith went back with her children to

the old home, thanking her father in Heaven that her days were to take their rest under the old roof where they had first awakened to life.

## LOST!

IN the city of Frankfort, Thursday, May 26th, either on Main or St. Clair street, a plain Gold Bracelet, marked on the inside Annie I. Watson. Any one finding the same will confer a favor by leaving it at S. C. Bull's store.

May 27, 1864.—3ttw-326.

## FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

### New Building,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALL is authorized to sell the same.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm-516.

### Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb2 twtf.

S. BLACK.

### A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863.—tf.

LANDRETH'S GUARANTEED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be published weekly, and will be an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person. The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Special subscribers and agents will be sent as the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we are enabled to furnish a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

## LOUISVILLE NATIONAL UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mortification, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without passion or excuse, but a crime, we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

It is so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we would have it to be the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guarantee that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at hand to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week. To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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August 8, 1864.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. O. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 28, 1863.—wtwlv.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Violet Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Rust Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Mauve, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Violet, Solferino, Yellow.

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For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 200 Broadway, Boston, Nov. 25, 1863 wlv.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; and Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23 day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864.—wtwlm-316.

## Proclamation by the Governor.